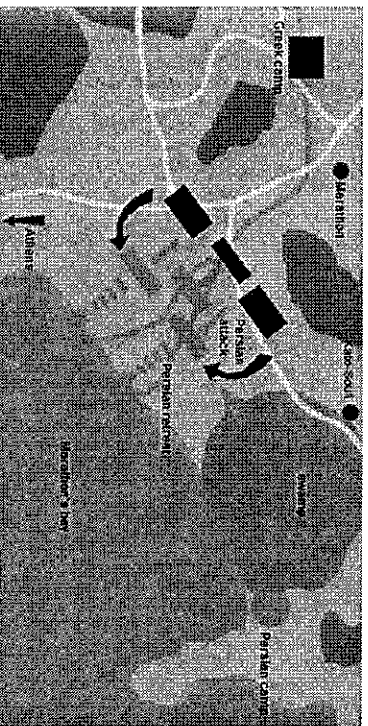


by Kelsey McMillen, Eliana Windsor and Audrey Mielke

- Persia was a growing empire
- They were planning on controlling the Mediterranean sea coast
- The problem was the coast had lots of Greek city-states.
- They took over the some city-states that later revolted from the support of Athens. with
- The king Darius wanted to punish Athens by sending troops. Which causes an uprise...



- ☐ 490 BC-- Marathon, small town on coast of mainland Greece
- ☐ 1st Persian invasion of Greece-under King Darius I
- ☐ came by land and sea
- ☐ an attempt to extend into Europe with Greece and Sicily as the doormat
- ☐ Greeks used spears and archers
- ☐ Persians defeated by Athenians and Plataeans

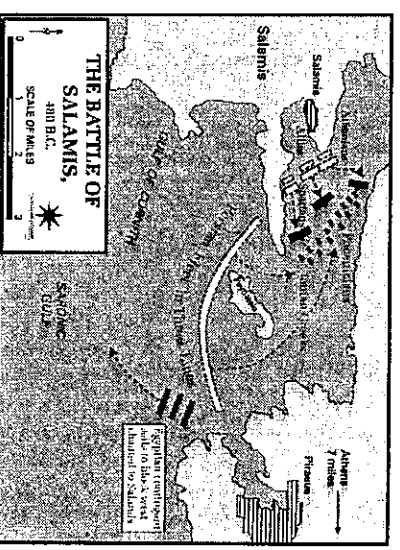
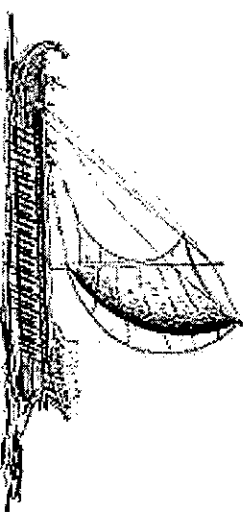
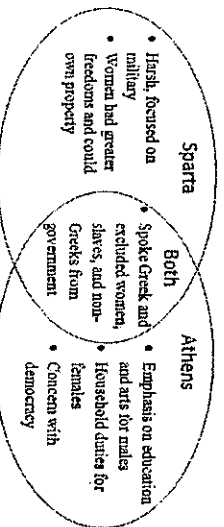
WARRIOR COUNT

- ☐ Persians- 100,000
- ☐ Greeks- 10,000



Battle of Salamis

- ☐ September 480 BC
- ☐ Naval Battle- Greek city-states vs. Persian army
- ☐ Athens won- big turning point in war fought in straits between Piraeus and Salamis
- ☐ ~~Athenians~~ ^{Persians} used Triremes (boats with long skinny structure) to sail into straights
- ☐ Triremes got stuck and Athens attacked and destroyed them with their little boats
- ☐ saved Greece from being absorbed into Persian Empire
- ☐ this battle ranked as one of the most decisive military engagements of all time



Results

- Greeks won the war and two superpowers- Sparta and Athens came to dominate the Greeks
- Athens created the **Delian League** which was a protective alliance against future Persian invasion
- The **Spartans** made the Peloponnesian League
- During the next 10 years **conflict** arose between the **Peloponnesian** and **Delian** Leagues creating the **future conflicts with Greece**

Peloponnesian War (P8)

by Samantha Smith, Halle Niner, and Leureah Cummings

Causes of the War

- **Spartans** feared Athens's growing power and prosperity
- Athens rule over most of the Mediterranean region along with Greece instigated the war
- **Athens** became the leader of the **Delian League**, they became the supreme power known as the Athenian Empire
- The Delian League was an association of Greek city-states, whose purpose was to continue fighting the Persian Empire after the Greek victory in the Battle of Plataea at the end of the Second Persian invasion of Greece
- Athens refused to allow members of the Delian League to leave and began threatening the colonies of Corinth and other Peloponnesian city-states
- **Corinth** asks Sparta to help stop the expansion of the Athenian Empire

<u>Sparta's Strengths</u>	<u>Athens' Strengths</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Their strength was their adoption of a military discipline throughout their whole society.★ Did not focus on luxuries★ Women had more rights than other greek women★ Highly organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Strong Navy★ Focused on education, art and music★ Direct democracy★ Advancements in art, science and technology
<u>Sparta's Weaknesses</u>	<u>Athens' Weaknesses</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Focus on military kept them from making advancements in art, science and technology★ Fell behind other city-states in trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Wanted to control more land around it★ Foreign policy towards its allies

Pericles- The leader of
Athens. Died in 429 B.C.

*

Major Events

- in 5th century B.C-**Athens build a wall located between Piraeus and Athens** (a peninsula)

The Athens were going to stay behind it until their colonies and navy brought supplies

- Sparta burned down Athenian olive trees after surrounding them and their allies
- **432 B.C revolt of Potidaea**. Peloponnesian League declares war
- Thebans launched an attack on Plataea this was the cause of the war on 4 April 431 B.C
- **Plague killed over one-third of Athens**
- **Pericles** (leader of Athens) died of plague 429 B.C
- 404 B.C **Sparta defeated Athens**, they built a siege (or blockade) around the wall of Athens so they couldn't leave and get supplies. This caused a plague that in the close Athenian quarter killing 1 out of 4 people.



Results

- Athens surrendered to Sparta with the destruction of fortifications, surrender of navy of triremes (boats) and acceptance of Spartan leadership.
- **Spartans destroyed Athenian farmland (olive trees)**
- Sparta defeated Athens by blocking them in and not allowing them to get supplies
- Sparta went back into isolation and left a political vacuum during which Macedonia came in and conquered the Greeks



Greek Philosophy

Jack Murray and Sid Sahai

Classical Philosophy

Socrates (ca 470 - 399 BC)

- Born into a middle class family- received a standardized education
- Taught Plato and Xenophon
- Founder of the Socratic Method
 - form of inquiry and discussion, based on asking and answering questions to stimulate critical thinking and to illuminate ideas
 - “Fishbowl Discussion” uses this method as a basis
- Forced to take poison hemlock in 399 BC for “corrupting the youth”
- Now considered the founder of Western Philosophy

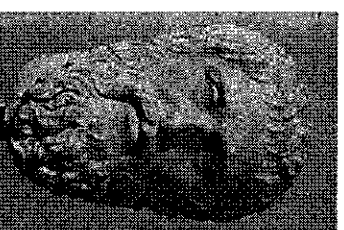


Plato (ca 427 - 348 BC)

- Student of Socrates
- Served in Peloponnesian War (409 - 404 BC)
- Founded Platonic Academy
 - Founded in 387 BC
 - Located in Athens
 - First higher education in the western world
 - Aristotle studied here- later to open his own school
- Considered to have laid foundation for western philosophy and sciences
- The Public- text that defined justice, the order and character of city-states and the common man
- The Apology- Plato's version of Socrates' speech defending himself against the charges of “corrupting the youth”



Platonic Academy



Greek Hellenistic Philosophy

Major Philosophies by Major Philosophers

Aristotle

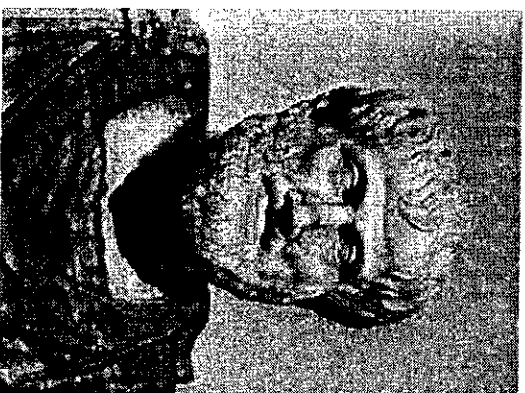
- > Teleology- the study of the **purposes things serve**. Aristotle believed that Teleology was vital to better understand things.
- > The Primacy of Substance- Aristotle points out that some things do seem to be more fundamental than others. For example, toes cannot be defined without the mentioning of feet, so feet are more important.
- > Biology as a Paradigm- being the son of a doctor, Aristotle, he was apt in biology. He devised a way to **classify organisms** through **genus species**, and found how to classify other things, such as poetry.
- > Tutored Alexander the Great.

Zeno

- > Founder of Stoicism- endurance of pain without complaint.

Epicurus

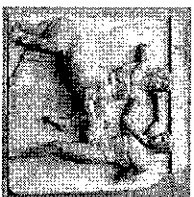
- > Founded the Epicurean theory of the pursuit of happiness, which discusses that happiness is pleasure and to always aim for the absence of pain formed by unnecessary desires.



IMPORTANCE: Aristotle's teachings encouraged Alexander to be a leader to the Greeks and a despot to barbarians, treating the former as friends and latter as beasts.

Greek Sculpture (P1)

by Luke and Marta



The Greeks embraced their love for art and was found everywhere throughout Greece. Three forms of their art included Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic.

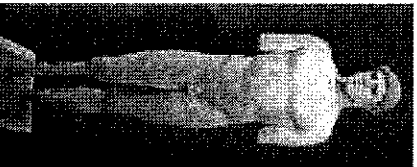
Archaic Sculpture:

- Style found in Greece from **800 to 400 B.C..**
- Characterized by a **formulaic style** based on the Egyptian canon (a very rigid and measured form of sculpture). The figures have **very little anatomical detail expressed, no emotion, and are standing in a rigid pose with arms glued to sides.** These poses are **very simple and are not very enthusiastic.**

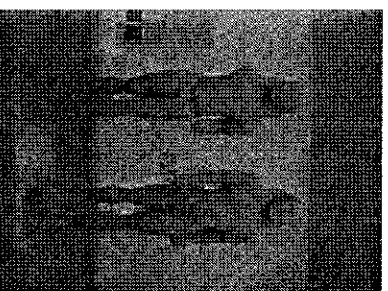
- Common themes of the art include **nude males** and **mythological creatures**. These creatures are often found on pediments at the top of temples. An example of Archaic sculpture style includes Cleobis and Biton.

- The **Egyptian's Influence** on Greek Sculpture was that both sculpture types had **simple and**

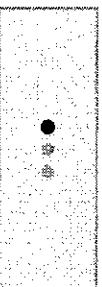
straight poses.



Egyptian



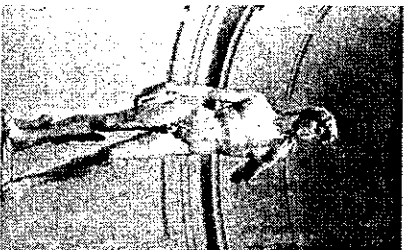
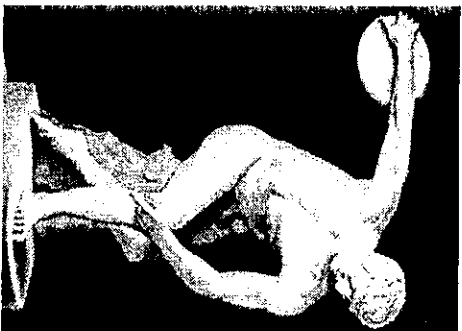
Archaic Greek-
Cleobis/Biton



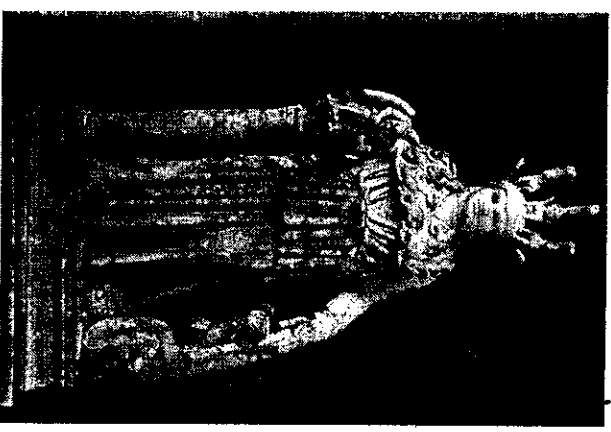
Classical Sculpture:

- Sculptures in this time period have more **natural detail**.
- Sculptures have more of a **life-like body**.
- Have more **movement** around the sculptures.
- Poses of sculptures are **not as stiff**; they're more **flowing and natural**.
- Emotions of these sculptures are **calm and very neutral**.

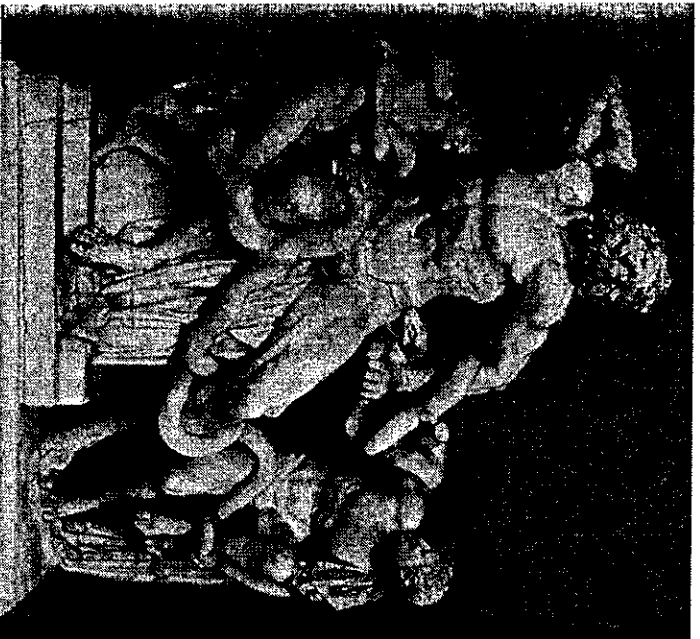
Discobolos



Athena Parthenos

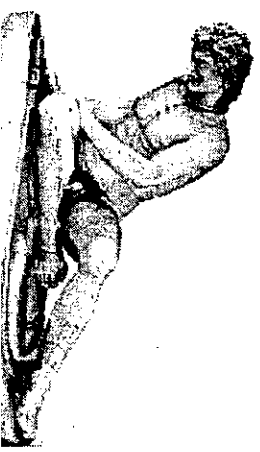


Lacoon's



Hellenistic Sculptures:

- ~between 321 BC and 31 BC
- ~variety of **styles and materials**
- ~artists started to explore the **concept** rather than idealism
- ~more **emotions** in Sculptures
- ~Sculptures were mostly called as **expressionism**
- ~**today's well-known** sculptures were created in the hellenistic time period
- ~more **life-like details**
- ~greater movement



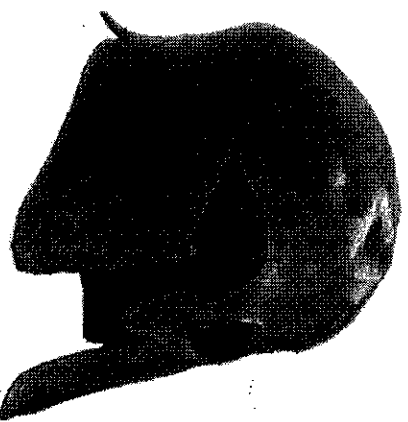
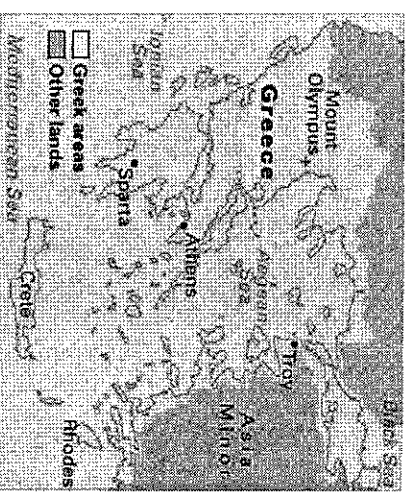
Sparta

Location: Sparta was *located at the center of Peloponnese in southern Greece*

Military State: Spartans were *not allowed to flee war*. Forbid to surrender. Took over neighbors and had to suppress them because they were angry that Sparta had control over them. This led Sparta to have a very strong military force causing them to become a military state. *Spartan boys leave homes at 7 to live with other boys in military barracks, training for war.*

Political Organization:

- Never made it to a democracy
- *Kings were rulers*
- Kings give power in return for continuation of authority
- Lasted for six centuries
- Had two Hereditary Kings
- Governing council called Gerusia with 28 men and 2 kings



Helots Importance

- *Enslaved neighbors* of Spartans
- Helots always **revolted** against Greece
- This is why Greece is a Military State, they were *always battling the Helots*

Role in Military Conflicts

Persian War:

- *United with other city-states such as Athens to fight against the Persians*
- Battle of Thermopylae: made a Spartan army led by King Leonidas I to attack Thermopylae, a pathway between mountains. They fought to the death

Peloponnesian War: (431 - 404 B.C.)

- between Athens and Sparta
- War was because Sparta was scared of Athens growing power
- Athens surrendered

Economy:

- City-state
- *Division of social class*
- During the bronze age
- Public education
- Military played a major role

Handwritten note: "The Peloponnesian War was a long and bloody struggle between Athens and Sparta." (written diagonally across the Economy section)

Art+Literature:

- Poets
- Artists+ Craftsmen
- Bronze statues
- Pottery/ Painted vases
- so into war *didn't have really any art and literature*